

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
**INFORMATION REPORT**

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1. The Polish Ministry of Urban and Settlement Construction (Ministerstwo Budownictwa Miast i Osiedli) directly controls the following regional central administrations: South (Centralny Zarzad Poludnie), North (Centralny Zarzad Polnoc), West (Centralny Zarzad Zachod), Warsaw (Centralny Zarzad Warszawa), and Silesia (Centralny Zarzad Slask). In addition there are national central administrations which are not linked to any particular region. These include: Central Administration for Equipment and Mechanization (Centralny Zarzad Sprzetu i Mechanizacji), Central Administration for Supply (Centralny Zarzad Zaopatrzenia), and Central Administration for Installations (Centralny Zarzad Instalacji). All the central administrations are housed in a new five-story building at 26 Swieto Krzyska Street, Warsaw.
2. The five regional central administrations are subdivided into areas, probably similar to the general state administrative areas, and in each area there is an executive sub-organization of the particular central administration which is called union (zjednoczenia). The Central Administration for the Southern Region, located on the third floor of the building in Swieto Krzyska Street, comprises the following six unions: Nowa Huta (especially for this new industrial quarter), Krakow, Rzeszow, Lublin, Radom, and Kielce.
3. The structure of the central administrations is uniform and to some degree parallels that of the ministry. Each central administration is directed by a management composed of the director general, the technical director who is also called chief engineer, and the administrative director. Each central administration has several sections (dzialy), corresponding to the number of departments of the ministry. The sections of the Central Administration for the Southern Region, which employs a staff of about 120 people, include the following: investments, technical, planning, personnel, chief mechanic, norms, and supply.
4. The Central Administration for Equipment and Mechanization was founded in 1952, but its organization was not yet completed in the summer of 1953. It is housed on the second floor of the building at 26 Swieto Krzyska Street. Its exclusive task is to care for the mechanical equipment of the ministry and its organizations. Each union of course has local workshops for the upkeep of machines and other equipment,

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- 2 -

but these are permitted to carry out only routine repairs and medium repairs of light equipment. The execution of major repairs (kapitalne remonty) and medium repairs of heavy equipment as well as major repairs of light equipment is reserved to the central administration, which effects them in several central workshops under its direct control. This central administration has four central workshops, one in Duchnicka Street in the Powaski quarter of Warsaw, one at Poznan, one at Solec Kujawski, and one at Sosnowiec.

5. There are special ordinances concerning the upkeep of mechanical equipment, which are binding on all government organizations and works. Exact times are fixed for the delivery of specific machines for various specific repairs. The costs of these repairs are also fixed in detail. A routine overhaul, for instance, may not cost more than 10 percent of the value of the machine as registered at the time of its acquisition, a medium repair not more than 30 percent, and a major repair not more than 70 percent. The expenses for repairs are paid out of various funds; major repairs, for instance, are paid out of the amortization fund which is paid into every year at the bank. The rates are uniform throughout the country; for building machinery, for instance, 10 percent of the value per year, and for motor vehicles 20 percent. There are also limits for medium and major repairs which must be inserted into the yearly plan.
6. There are considerable difficulties with the repairs of building machinery. Most of this machinery is of foreign manufacture, including Western countries with which Poland has no commercial relations. Consequently there is an acute shortage of spare parts which will continue until these machines must be withdrawn from service.
7. A special national control institution has been set up for all machinery belonging to state organizations. It is called CBOM (Centralne Biuro Obrotu Maszynowego) and is located at the intersection of Mokotowska and Koszykowa Streets in Warsaw.

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12. The important installations of the [redacted] synthetic gasoline plant at Police (Poelitz), which were taken over by the Soviets towards the end of World War II about 40 percent intact, were dismantled and transferred to the Soviet Union. In 1947 the plant was put at the disposal of the Polish Government, still containing thousands of tons of usable materials, particularly heavy installations and constructions. Early in 1948 the Poles began to dismantle the remainder of the works. The Ministry of Industry instructed the managers and engineers of all chemical works in Poland to select what they thought suitable for the enlargement of their works. This dismantling continued until the end of 1950.

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- 3 -

13. The dismantled equipment comprised mainly heavy constructions, including dozens of tanks with a capacity of 12.5 million liters, and thousands of tons of iron pipes. This equipment went mostly to the following works.

a. The former Solvay Soda Works, now called the State Soda Factory (Panstwowa Fabryka Sody) at Matwy near Inowroclaw, was considerably enlarged with the equipment from Police; for instance, an underground iron pipe line of more than one meter diameter and 10 km. length was laid as a water duct. According to engineers from the plant its production by 1952 had been increased to three times its prewar volume.

b. The Directorate of Oil Refineries (Dyrekcja Rafineryj Nafty), whose offices in 1950 were at 10 Wybickiego Street in Warsaw, distributed the equipment received from Police to four of its refineries:

- 1) The refinery at Trzebinia near Krakow, which received most of the equipment and which was enlarged to such an extent that it is today regarded as the largest of its kind in Poland.
- 2) The refinery at Glinnik Marjampolski, about 5 to 6 km. from Gorlice.
- 3) The refinery at Jaslo near Krosno.
- 4) The refinery at Ciechowice, near Bielsko, which formerly belonged to Socony Vacuum.

c. The Oil Products Center (Centrala Produktow Naftowych - CPN) used its allocation from Police for the erection of large storage installations next to the Polish-Soviet border near Przemyśl, to store the oil products brought from the Soviet Union.

d. The Scrap Center (Centrala Zlomu) received all scrap metal from Police, amounting to several hundred thousand tons.

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